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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experiments, should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.

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Agricultural.

GROWING POTATOES.

We do not think there is any one crop, excepting the grass crop, which is so universally grown in the United States and in other countries as the potato, often called the Irish potato, although it is really a native of America. It is grown in every State in the Union, and we think in every country in Europe. As a result it must adapt itself to a great variety of soil, and to nearly all climates, and as there are many varieties of potato, the grower should choose for planting a variety which has been known to produce well on land similar in condition to his own, though he may do well to experiment with other and newer varieties, only to such an extent as can be done without hazarding too much for cost of seed and labor.

Naturally, however, all varieties produce the best crops upon a rich and fertile soil, but there is a feeling in New England that the potatoes grown on sandy soil are better fitted for table use than those grown upon the rich bottom lands, but there seems to be a difference in varieties as to their adapting themselves to the soil in which they are planted. Nearly all of them like newly cleared land, especially if the leaves have been allowed to decay, or the branches have been burned or rotted under the trees, but we have seen almost as good a crop grown on an old mowing or pasture field that it has been decided to break up because the grass had become what is called root bound, or so filled with roots that there was not enough moisture to feed the stalks and leaves and grow the seeds. The potato plant then likes an abundance of vegetable matter in the soil; thus it is customary on light soils to sow rye, crimson clover or other winter cover crops to plow under in the spring, where it is intended to plant potatoes, or to turn under a crop of clover or clover stubble to serve as a potato field.

Potatoes do not usually succeed themselves well upon the same field, even if there is fertilizer applied which is calculated to supply all the fertilizing elements that the crop takes from the soil. This is, in part, due to the lack of vegetable matter the second year, and in part due to the fungous diseases, as blight and scab, which may not be very severe the first season, but a second year may do much damage. The use of seed free from these diseases, treatment to destroy seed germs, and spraying to prevent blight may check these troubles to some extent, but it is decidedly better as a rule to give the potato but one place in a five years rotation.

The potato likes deep-plowed soil, for although the tubers usually form within six inches of the surface, the feeding roots are formed below them, and often strike down to a considerable depth, say one foot or more. To enable them to do this the soil should not be too closely packed, which in part explains why vegetable matter is necessary and why strong plowing of grasslands to be used for potatoes is thought better than flat plowing. Yet where barnyard manure is the principal ingredient, many plant corn and manure liberally, then follow the next year with potatoes, using little or no barnyard manure but some commercial fertilizers in the drift. We confess that we never liked this plan as well as to put the potatoes upon the swelled ground and follow with corn the next season. This we thought to produce better yields of each crop. But this may vary upon different soils. The fertilizers manufactured especially for the potato crop are usually prepared to contain a larger percentage of potash than is put in those for corn, and upon some soils the use of potash for a better potato for table use than that of manure or other cheaper forms of manure.

Different varieties of potatoes for early, medium and late crops differ much in popularity in different sections, and new varieties of old varieties under new names, are often almost every season, and we can give you better advice on that subject than to make the main crop of such as are known to produce well in soil and climate similar to that which you have, and test the new variety no more than you can afford to expend in an experiment of doubtful success. If you find one variety prolific and good for table use it will be but one season before you can grow your own seed stock.

A common rule for planting in the Northern States is to make furrows from twenty-eight inches to three feet apart, and put seed pieces one foot to fifteen inches apart in the drill, and cover about four inches deep, or a little less at first, and then draw up more earth about them in cultivation. The size of tubers to be used for seed, and the size to which they should be cut, has been much

discussed, but when experiments have been made they have been so variable in their results that no definite conclusion has ever been reached, and it is probable that soil, season and methods of cultivation all affect the result, and the variety of potato grown has much influence, as the Early and Late Rose and their seedlings, as Clark's No. 1, Pearl of Savoy, etc., were found to produce more freely from single-eye cuttings than do many others.

A safe limit we believe to be the use of seed tubers weighing three to six ounces each, and cutting lengthwise in halves or quarters, so that each piece may have eyes from both the tip and stem end, but when

seed for an hour and a half in a solution of two ounces of corrosive sublimate in sixteen gallons of water before cutting for planting. It may not entirely prevent it, but it usually results in a larger proportion of clean, smooth, merchantable potatoes.

Science in Agriculture.

Those interested in the culture of the plum for commercial purposes should make a special study of the diseases which attack the trees and fruits, and the best soils adapted to their growth. At the Vermont Experiment Station special study has been made of the native and imported varieties,

closely. Now seal skin has become rare from the result of continual hunting, and this fact is sending the price of mink skins up again. The fur of the mink is fine and beautiful, and it is more durable than seal skin.

All of the ancient tricks of the trade in hunting and trapping these wily creatures have been drawn forth this winter from the old timers in this country who hunted them a half century ago, and minks in large numbers have been captured along the north shore of the Sound. But a few years ago mink skins were so cheap that it did not pay a man to trap for them, and, as a consequence, they have increased in great num-

trap, bearing it to the bottom, drowns it. If the chain of the trap is so short that the mink cannot get into deep water with it, the animal will quickly and determinedly gnaw itself free from the trap's jaws, leaving its foot or tail, or whatever portion of its body that is caught, still in the trap. Minks have been captured this winter that have had both front paws cut off in this way. Both minks and muskrats will practise the gnawing of themselves out of traps where possible.—Correspondent Hartford Times.

Neglected Peach Orchards.

Peach trees in fairly good condition will stand a great amount of neglect, but when

Seed and Where Obtained," "Time of Seeding and Cutting," "Quantity of Seed to the Acre" and "Area to be Seeded." By following the order therein described, green forage can be secured from May 25 to Nov. 1. Short chapters are also devoted to the value of the summer silo, fertilizers especially suited for forage crops, feeding green forage for milk production, and to tables giving the composition and digestibility of such crops. Because of the high prices likely to prevail for concentrated feeds during the summer months, it is quite important that dairymen should grow an abundance of green forage.

The bulletin is the result of careful observations and experiments extending over a series of years. Those not receiving a copy at the time it was distributed may obtain one at present, so long as the limited supply on hand lasts, by addressing the Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

J. B. LINDSEY.

The Dairy Situation.

A Vermont butter buyer, who has been in the business for many years, was heard last fall to express the opinion that dairymen would see low prices another winter and spring, on account of the very large amount placed in cold storage in Boston, and probably other cities, which was considerably more than ever before.

Then as the shortage in the corn crop became more generally known, and the grain feeds began to increase in price, in consequence, the prospect for the winter dairymen and milk producer did not look very encouraging.

For the first half of the winter prices for butter remained at about the same figures. There were complaints among the farmers that their cows did not do as well as usual, probably on account of not feeding as much grain as usual, as it was the general opinion that at prevailing prices it would not pay, although, as it has turned out since, it would have been a good investment.

Since the middle of winter there has been a decided change in the dairy situation. The make of butter has been less than usual, with an increasing demand for the best grades. The reserves in cold storage as a consequence have been largely drawn upon, one week a short time since nearly eleven thousand pounds being withdrawn. At this rate the supply will within a short time be practically exhausted. This will be of advantage to farmers, as the spring make comes into the market, in keeping prices from going very low.

In consequence of the shortage in make, prices have been going up, and it has been difficult getting a sufficient supply of the more desirable grades for the demands of the trade.

The last of February prices for the best creamery reached twenty-nine cents a pound in Boston and thirty in New York. In the West the demand is running ahead of the supply, and it is said that no relief can be expected until the output from new corn increases. At Elgin, the demand is ahead of all precedent. One year ago the price was twenty-two cents a pound, now it is twenty-nine cents and firm at that.

England the prices are firm and the general opinion is that they will go still higher. There is quite a foreign demand and good qualities are wanted.

Now is a harvest time for dairymen with cows giving milk. The prices for grain feeds are going down quite a little, and this will be of help, although they are not now out of proportion with those received for butter.

The winter dairymen, especially those who have exercised a liberal policy in feeding and caring for their cows, will be on the right track, while those with spring dairies should be on the alert to get the best possible results from the cows after the period of rest by the best of care and feed.

Of course these high prices for butter will last only until there is a fair prospect of an increased supply, but it is the opinion of those knowing something of the situation, that there will not be much change until the cows go to pasture. That will be some time yet over most parts of the country, hence farmers should make the most of their opportunity while it lasts.

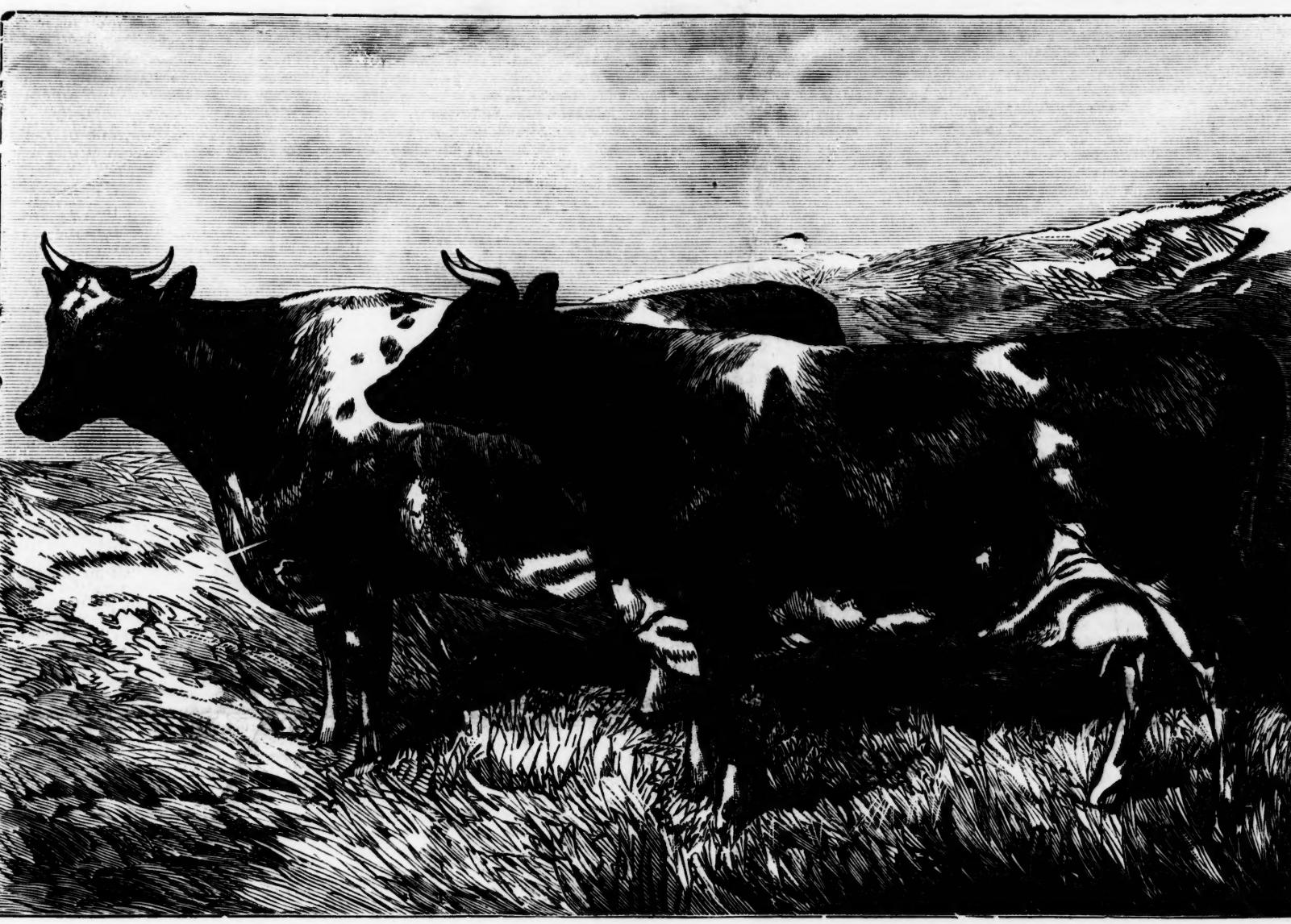
Vermont. E. R. TOWLE.

A few weeks ago we mentioned the fact that we had received a type-written letter telling of the wonderful results in egg production if the hens were fed with "red albumen." We said that the only red albuminous food we knew anything about would be red dried blood, about as good as dried beef scraps, and costing \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred pounds. We also said that the story looked like some of those previously told by a party in the West (we think the name is J. M. Bain), who is not content with swindling his customers, but wants to do it for nothing by getting the newspapers to publish recommendations of his wares, as communications from those who have used them. Every time he has tried one of these schemes he has not only found customers, but has found country and city papers, besides some that call themselves agricultural papers, to publish his communications in conspicuous places among reading matter, the best advertising space he could get, and they have done so without expense to him. Parties who desired to buy the "red albumen" in some cases bought red blood, only paying about twice its fair value, but some sent to the United States Salix Company of New Concord, O., and obtained ordinary red paint, of no value at all as a poultry food, and paid ten or twenty times the fair price for it. Now we see that the Postmaster General has denied that company the right of the mails, either to send or receive any matter, and Mr. Bain will have to try a new scheme.

Peach Trees.

The attention of farmers is called to Bulletin 72, entitled "Summer Forage Crops," issued about a year since by the Hatch Experiment Station. This illustrated pamphlet of sixteen pages contains a concise description of those green crops, single and mixed, best suited to Massachusetts conditions.

Among the topics treated are: "Cost of



BRITTANY BREED OF CATTLE.

seeding as light as this it is desirable that every potato cut should be sound, firm and well matured. Potatoes that have sprouted in the cellar are weakened in productive power by breaking off the sprouts, but many cut their seed and let it lie a few days before planting, that the sprout may start in the daylight. We never saw any advantage in this practice, unless they were sown in a hotbed, and then set so that the sprouts were out of ground about the time others were planting. This gets the crop a little earlier, but it is some extra labor.

In a season like the present, when the seed potato costs high, and there is a prospect of increased acreage planted to make prices lower next fall, it may be economy to plant small pieces, and, if possible, to sown them to obtain an early crop. If one when digging potatoes would select and save seed each year from the most vigorous and productive hills, there is little doubt that the total yield would be increased, perhaps, considerably each year, and certainly a year earlier.

Some of the phenomenal large yields have been obtained upon very strong soil, by planting much closer than we have advised above, say in drills two feet apart, and seed six to eight inches apart in the drill, but usually this would be found too close, requiring more moisture as well as more manure than is the average in this section.

After the sprouts break the ground, going over the field with a light harrow with the teeth inclining backward enables one to kill many of the little weeds, levels down the ridges, and leaves the earth covered with a dust mulch that conserves the moisture below. This may be done two or three times before it will be necessary to use the cultivator between the rows, or to use the hand hoe. A mulch of straw, leaves or seaweed has been found beneficial in some cases, but it can scarcely be done cheaply enough to be practiced on a large scale, and we are not sure that the gain exceeds that from the dust mulch kept up by frequent cultivation, unless perhaps when the season is very hot and dry.

The cultivation should always be shallow, as the feeding roots extend between the rows, and if injured by deep cultivation the crop is lessened. The stalks should soon get so as to shade the ground, after which cultivation must cease. There has not been any decisive gain found in thinning the stalks in the hill, and it probably injures as often as it helps the crop.

PROF. S. N. DORY.

Trapping Connecticut Minks.

There has been a boom in mink hunting in Connecticut, this winter, in consequence of the high price of the skins, which are now worth \$5 or more apiece to the hunter, ten times as much as a few years ago, and more than at any time since the dearth in furs following the civil war. Mink skins were high in the time of the war because of the activity of the Confederates, which made it dangerous for the Northern sealers to prosecute the hunt for the seal. At that time the mink was hunted down very

bers in the salt meadows, where the fresh water streams empty. With the present warfare against the mink it will probably become scarce again. The mink repairs to brackish water in winter to dig for newts, little lizard-like looking creatures, which bury themselves in the mud in cold weather at such places.

Minks are found today most plentifully along the coast, where they are attracted by the bits of scrap fish and oil from adjacent menhaden factories, while the mills are in operation in the fishing season. In the winter these animals scatter over the adjoining country. They move expeditiously, either on land or water, and it is claimed by the hunters that they can easily make a distance of twenty-five miles in a single night.

The hunters find that about the only way to catch a mink is in the steel trap. It is a waste of time to follow one on the river with a boat, although if followed to its hole there is a peculiarity about the mink's subsequent conduct which is apt to land it in the huntsman's grasp. It is this: The mink cannot remain in its hole more than half an hour after entering it. For some unknown reason he comes out again at the entrance shortly, and then the shot of a gun or a blow on the back with a pole will dispatch him. But shot wounds injure the pelt, and it is not always possible to deal the blow with the pole. And so the steel trap is the favorite method of pursuit employed by mink-hunters.

But it is one thing to set a trap for Mr. Mink and another to catch him. The animal's attention must be attracted away from, and not into, the trap, there must be no smell of any kind on the trap, and there must be no trace of man about the place where the trap is set. For Mr. Mink is a suspicious, bright-eyed animal, who can scent a man a mile off, and who would sooner walk into a steel trap if he saw it than he would into a fire.

This is the way the wily Connecticut hunter traps the mink today. Selecting a point near a mink's hole on the bank of a brook or near the foot of a brook, he sets his steel trap just under the surface of the water on the shore. He then baits a stout stick with an eel, a fish, or a chicken's head, preferably the former, and plants it in the ground so that the bait hangs directly over the trap, and about fifteen inches above it. After this he smears the bait with aspicida, a favorite odor with the mink, and leaves the lure ready for the hoped-for visitor, taking care to attach a chain to the trap long enough to permit the mink, when caught, to carry it into the deep water, and so become drowned.

When a mink espies a bait of this sort, it at once attempts to reach it, and in doing so steps into the trap. The animal then makes a spring for deep water, and the

they do begin to decay they show such rapid degeneration that it is hard to save them at all. A good many of such trees show their first actual signs of weakness in the spring after a winter such as we have had. There is a lack of thriftness about them which makes one imagine that disease has attacked them. The leaves are slower in coming out, the bark is of a dull brown color, and the dark spots near the branches and trunk increase in size. Peach trees four or five years old should have few if any signs of decay, and if they show them the trouble must be looked for in the soil, if there are no diseases or insects to cause the weakness. The spring is an excellent time to inspect the orchards, and if any of the trees are weakly pruned by the winter weather they should immediately be stimulated. They will need fertilizing more liberally than at any other time. Nothing can be used that will give better results than ground bones and potash, mixed in about equal parts. The potash can be given in the nest form as manure of potash. Spread over early in the spring and mixed with the soil thoroughly at the base of the trees it will serve as a good stimulant that will soon revive the drooping trees. If there is a growth of green rye, grass or clover, which can be plowed under at an early date, the weak trees will receive additional food, which they can utilize just when the fruit is beginning to form. This is a critical time in the period of the tree's growth, and it will prove a great help to them to have an abundance of green food which is ready for assimilation.

Peach trees that have been planted three or four years and have made a fair growth should have a few leading branches more vigorous than the smaller ones and extending some distance from the trunk. These branches are too long on trees that have been neglected, and they should be cut back so that the smaller ones will receive more chance to grow. They will in some instances weaken the smaller ones so they have little chance to produce fruit, by cutting them back early in spring the smaller ones will get new vigor and strength. The effect should be noticeable in the fruit yield during the first and second year after.

New York. S. W. CHAMBERS.

Summer Forage Crops.

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Agricultural.

Milk and Grain for Hogs.

Skimmilk fed with grain is a valuable food for hogs at all periods of their growth, but particularly so during the earlier periods. Mixed milk and grain make a better ration for hogs than either alone. Fed in combination with grain, skimmilk has about sixty per cent more feeding value than when fed alone. About one hundred pounds of skimmilk will take the place of twenty-three pounds of grain in the former case and fourteen in the latter. Hogs fed on milk and grain ration make much more rapid gains than either those fed on milk or grain alone.

Hogs fed on milk alone gain very slowly, and do not keep their health any too well, and in some cases they are off their feed so frequently that it is necessary to make a change in their feed to tempt them to greater eating. The appetite falling off at such a young age it practically interferes with their growth for all time. Hogs brought up in this way, even if a change in feed is made whenever they show a failing off in appetite, do not make as heavy a weight as those fed milk and grain right along. Milk and grain-fed hogs without exception keep in excellent health. In the same way hogs fed on grain and no milk do not do well, and make a rather poor showing for the amount of grain eaten. Experience has shown that hogs fed on grain alone require three pounds of digestible matter to make one pound of grain, and as they grow older this proportion does not differ much. Young hogs that have not been doing well can be fed regularly on skimmilk and grain, and within a short time a marked improvement will be noticeable.

A good proportion for a ration is two or three pounds of skimmilk to one pound of grain. The gain is not only good for both the grain and milk, but pound for pound the milk and grain are converted into a good profit.

Hogs fed on milk alone or grain alone when on pasture do much better than hogs similarly fed in small pens. Those fed on milk in the pasture gain more per day and require less dry matter than hogs fed in the pens. On the other hand, hogs fed milk and grain in combination do better in pens, gaining more per day than those on pasture, and require practically the same amount of food to make a pound of flesh.

C. S. SEAMAN.

Butter Market.

With light receipts of butter during the past week and higher rates at other points, dealers have felt justified in asking 28 cents for fresh-made Northern creamery and even for Western spruce tubs, but not many sales were made as high as 27½ cents, 27 cents being the ruling price on such as was sold. Good firsts sold at 25 to 26 cents. Large creamery in storage was in demand at 24 cents for best lots, which are scarce, and low grades at 19 to 22 cents are nearly all gone, but little selling below 23 cents. Best marks of Eastern are held at 26 cents, but most arrivals sell at 22 to 25 cents. Boxed and prints in fair demand at 28 to 28½ cents for Northern creamery, 25 cents for extra dairy and 20 to 24 cents for common to good. New Northern dairy in tubs sell well at 24 cents for Vermont and 23 to 24 cents for New York. Firsts are 21 to 22 cents and seconds 18 to 20 cents. Not much medium or low-grade stock offering. Some choice renovated sales at 22 to 23 cents; and common to good at 18 to 21 cents, but it is weak in view of the probable passage of the law requiring it to be branded. Imitation creamery at 16 to 20 cents, and ladies at 15 to 18 cents, are but little wanted, excepting by bakers and confectioners.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week ending March 15 were 10,812 tubs and 19,318 boxes, a total weight of 325,230 pounds, including 6100 pounds in transit for export, and with the latter deducted the net total is 519,130 pounds, against 484,050 pounds the previous week and 778,800 pounds the corresponding week last year.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were 3662 pounds, against 189,692 pounds corresponding week last year. From New York the exports were 457 tubs.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports the stock of butter this week at 17,981 tubs, against 19,365 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 2753 tubs, against 3453 tubs, and with these holdings added the total stock is 20,734 tubs, against 22,718 tubs, a decrease as compared with last year of 2000 tubs. The reduction last week was 7085 tubs. At this rate there will not be much of the held stock left in two or three weeks more.

Better Farming Needed.

Agriculture is the occupation of the majority of the people of this country; hence it seems, when agriculture is flourishing, all other business should be prosperous. Hence it follows that anything which aids the agricultural cause benefits the whole country and the whole people, for all its inhabitants must be fed and clothed.

The improvement of the soil should, then, be the aim of all true farmers, and especially all farm owners. As a rule, however, we have two distinct classes of farmers; the first and larger class being those who farm for dollars and cents, that can be got out of the farm during the current season; the second class are those who farm for permanent improvement and the dollars they expect, not only in the present, but in the future. If their crops do not pay the first season for the extra labor, then they will certainly pay the second season, the future crops being benefited thereby.

How much better, then, the country at large would be, in a few years, if our farmers would till the soil for permanent improvement. It is said that "he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before," is a public benefactor. Our farmers at large do not generally see this or will not see it, and so keep on with the old skinning process, their farms going down and producing less each season.

Labor upon the farm costs much and labor spent in working poor soil does not pay. Make what land you till rich, and remember that it costs no more to hoe an acre of good corn than it does to hoe an acre of poor corn. This is true of all crops raised upon the farm.

Make your soil rich if you only till one acre. Make it a rule to do your work well, and when you lay a field down to grass, do it with the aim in view to make it rich enough to cut stot hay for a term of years. Make the field so smooth that the hay can be easily handled and harvested. Spare no time or pains in preparing the soil for the hay field, for it will certainly pay every time.

Hood's are the medicines you have always heard recommended.

"I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly as a spring tonic. When we take it in the fall we all feel better through the summer." Mrs. S. H. NEAL, McCrory, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

is truly advanced in money value besides the comfort of tilling the fields in the future. The thoughtful farmer will see many places upon the farm which he can greatly improve if he really desires to do so. He need not be told when or where improvements can be made. Such opportunities naturally present themselves to the industrious and ambitious farmer. He can see them at a glance and, usually starts to improve them at the first opportunity.

The farmer needs courage, and if he lacks that he would fail to make a success of farming, the same as failure follow in other occupations. Courage, thrift, industry, integrity and economy will certainly carry a man forward and upward, and he will meet with success in farming as well as any other walk of life.

Oh, shame for him who shuns at toll,
And shuns his share of labor;
The knife but robs his native soil,
While leaning on his neighbor.

A. E. FAUGHT.

Sidney, Me.

New York Markets.

Domestic potatoes are in light supply and steady. State fair to prime \$2.15 to \$2.50 a sack, and \$2.40 to \$2.50 for 180 pounds. Foreign are weak at quotations on reports of heavy shipments to come. Belgian 168-pound sack \$2, Scotch, Irish and English \$2 to \$2.10, poor to fair lots \$1.60 to \$1.90 a sack. South Jersey sweet potatoes from \$3.50 to \$5 a barrel. Good onions growing scarce and held firm, but lower grade being pushed off. State and Western yellow \$3.25 to \$3.65 and red \$3.25 to \$3.75 a bag. Connecticut red or yellow \$3.50 to \$4 a barrel and white \$3 to \$5.50. Orange County \$2 to \$2.75 to \$2.85 a bag and poor to fair \$1.30 to \$2.50. Havana \$2.50 a crate and New Orleans shallots \$3 to \$5 a hundred pounds. Old beets are \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel, Florida new \$1.50 to \$2 a crate, \$4 to \$6 a hundred bunches, New Orleans \$3 to \$4 a hundred. Carrots \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel. Lettuce \$2 to \$2.50 a hundred bunches. Celery dull for lower grades. State 10 to 80 cents a dozen roots and Jersey flat bunches \$1 to \$1 a dozen, California \$2.50 to \$3.50 a case, and Florida \$1.25 to \$2.25. New Orleans radishes \$2 to \$3.50 a hundred bunches. Russia turnips 75 cents a box for Jersey, and 75 to 80 cents a barrel for Canada. Squash, Hubbard, \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, and marrow \$2.50. Asparagus, Charleston extra \$1.25, prime \$1, short 40 to 65 cents and California \$7 to \$10 a dozen.

Iowa.

C. S. SEAMAN.

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Poultry.**Practical Poultry Points.**

A writer in *Poultry Keeper* says she has been told that sugar or any sweetened food will kill turkeys. She has not tested it by feeding sweet food, but she knows a friend who feeds her turkeys on waste from a hotel table, and has lost many without apparent cause. As such scraps would be likely to contain bits of cake and pudding, the thought may be the cause of death. We have never heard of this before, and are not sure it is correct, as we never had much cake or pudding or ice-cream to feed the poultry on, nor did we ever get hotel or restaurant scraps, or city swill of any kind to feed them. We always disliked the idea of using it, but because of the sugar that might be in it, as we knew that much of it would probably be in a state of partial or total decomposition, and we do not think such food is fit for anything intended for human food. We know many animals and eat such things, but we do not like to think of it when we are eating them.

The exchange very sensibly cautions the fowlers that when they clean out their coops in the spring, and remove partially decayed vegetables, that they should not return them to the hens. It is true that nearly all the vegetables kept in the cellar during the winter are good food for hens when in good condition, but when much decayed or badly wilted, they are not more fit for the hens than for the family table. When we used to have this to do, we cleaned up these vegetables and all the dirt we could sweep up and shovel up, of which much would be carried in when the roots were put in after harvesting, and whether it was a bushel basket full, or, as in the cellar of a house into which we moved one March, an ox-cart load, we took it to some field remote from the henyards, and there we spread it and plowed it into the ground. We got our lesson on that many years ago, when we threw a basket of partially decayed onions into the henyard. In a few days we had eggs that tasted stronger of onions than a raw onion would. We never tried it with any more decaying vegetables, for we had no desire to get the flavor of rotten potatoes or cabbage in our eggs, but we have heard of read of hens being killed by rotten potatoes. Certainly they would be likely to cause bowel disorders. The vegetables that are good and sound may well be fed to the fowl.

When the poultry are turned out in the spring, if they have not been well supplied with green food during the winter they are eager to pick every spear of grass they can find, whether green or dry, and the dry will pack the crop so full that it cannot be pressed downward to be digested. Then there is the condition called crop bound, and if the bird is not relieved the result is death. In some cases a manipulation of the crop may break up this mass, and it may be gradually worked downward to the gizzard, but the quicker and easier way is to cut the skin through to the crop, then slip it a little to one side and cut through the crop, and work the material out with the finger. When this is done and the skin slips back to its proper position, the two cuts will not correspond. Then place the hen by herself in a comfortable coop, give her plenty of warm water to drink, and a mash of soft food in small amounts, and it will be but a few days before the cuts will have healed, the little blood that starts and the feathers forming a healing plaster better for her than the surgeon could prepare. But a better way is to prevent this trouble by giving some green food while she is in the house, so that she may not crave it enough to eat dry grass.

W. R. Graham, poultry manager at the Ontario Agricultural College, writes to the Farming World in regard to the poultry they are fattening, and that he thinks farmers should grow for the export trade to England. They want there a bird with white flesh and skin, instead of yellow, and they also object to black legs or feathers on the legs. The Black Javas, Langshans and Brahma are thus unsatisfactory. The Plymouth Rock and Wyandottas have yellow flesh and legs, but the color of the flesh can be influenced by the feed. Some of the whitest flesheated fowls he ever saw were Plymouth rocks that had been fed only on oats and skimmilk. The borkings are not popular in Canada, they are thought too tender for that climate, though some strains in the hands of some farmers seem to endure it well. The Indian Game has the yellow skin of the Rock, and as a rule the hens are not good layers. The Buff Orpington seem to have the requirement of white flesh and white legs, are about the same size as the Rocks, are in many cases good winter layers, but have not been sufficiently tested in Canada to be recommended as the perfect breed yet. The Leghorns, Andalusians and Minorcas are not adapted for fattening purposes, either in shape or disposition.

He makes a strong plea for taking more care to the shape of the birds bred from. He wants one with a broad breast, not too deep, of moderate depth, and not a prominent breastbone, a broad back of good width at the shoulders and extending well back to where the tail starts out. The legs should be large enough to indicate a fair size and strong constitution, yet with rather a long bone, and of moderate length, but standing well apart. The neck of fair length and arched to indicate vigor, and the head should be short, stout, well curved, with bright, active eyes.

There has been complaint from England that the birds sent there have been too heavy. There is more call for birds weighing over five pounds each when dressed after the English fashion, that is, with heads and entrails removed.

They have found chickens weighing about 3½ pounds at three to four months old a profitable size for fattening, those that weighed thirty-eight pounds to the dozen when crated, gained twenty-one pounds at a cost of 48¢ cents a pound, and those that weighed forty-eight pounds to the dozen gained twenty-two pounds, at a cost of 45¢ cents a pound.

It must be taken not to overfeed the fowls in the beginning, and here is where many have made their mistake in the fattening process. He thinks two pounds of grain a day for twelve chickens is enough at first, and he would divide it into three equal meals, if convenient, but, if not, two meals a day answers very well. Give no more than they will eat readily, and allow some to remain in the trough from one feeding to another. At the latter part of the second week he generally had twelve birds eating 3½ pounds of grain a day, and has found it most profitable to feed about twenty-four days. They will gain more after that time, but at an increased cost. They try to feed one or 1½ pounds of milk with each pound of grain. Such foods as corn, turnips, yellow carrots and cottonseed meal make a yellow flesh, while oats, buckwheat and milk tend to make a white flesh.



A NEW VARIETY OF STRAWBERRY.

He gives tables showing the cost of making a pound of flesh, by different methods of feeding, both at the beginning and during the last part of the process, and for the whole time. Those fed in loose pens, where there was five square feet of space to each bird, gained eleven pounds per crate at a cost of 7.44 cents per pound, and sold at nine cents a pound. Those fed in crates gained in the same time fifteen pounds, at a cost of 6.21 cents a pound, and sold at ten cents a pound, and those which were kept in crates and crammed by machine gained 21½ pounds, at a cost of 4.88 cents a pound, and sold at eleven cents a pound. They fed these from the trough in front of the crate for the first two weeks, then for a week or ten days used the cramping machine. In this test equal parts of milk and grain were used.

While this table shows a value for the cramping machine, and he thinks it can be made to prove profitable for chickens that have been well fed from the first, he is very doubtful if it is desirable for general use, even though it makes a finer meat, but there must be extra time or labor expended in using it.

Another table compares the cost of four different rations for each pound of gain. The mixture of two parts each cornmeal, ground buckwheat and one part pearl dust, with an equal weight of skimmilk, gave a pound of gain for less than 3½ cents. Four parts cornmeal, two parts each ground buckwheat and pearl oat dust, with the equal weight of milk made the cost a little more, 4½ cents a pound, while oat dust with milk made the cost of gain nearly five cents a pound.

An exchange reports one who has long been in the poultry business as saying that he has sold broilers all the way from eighteen to forty cents a pound, and the forty-cent price looked like a good thing, but he could not make as much money on them as those he marketed in early fall and winter at eighteen to twenty cents. The eggs cost more for those hatched in winter, not hatch as well, the chickens require much more care and work, and when they get this mortality among them is greater, and they will not mature as rapidly as those hatched in warm weather. When both sides of the account are carefully kept we think the chickens hatched from June to September will usually show as much profit as the March and April chickens if well fed, and the young cockerels and such pullets as are not desired to be wintered are sold as broilers.

Poultry and Game.

The receipts of poultry are light, but the demand is very light, and the trade is dull. Fresh-killed Northern and Eastern chickens remain at 18 to 20 cents for choice roasting, 20 to 25 cents for broilers, and 12 to 15 cents for common to good. Fowl lower, few above 13 cents and fair to good 11 to 12 cents. Pigeons choice \$1.25 to \$1.50 a dozen, and common to good 75 cents to \$1.25. Squabs choice large \$2.50 to \$3 a dozen. Western dry-packed chickens are only fair to good at 11 to 12 cents, though a few extra would sell at 13 to 14 cents. Choice large fowl 11½ to 12 cents, fair to good 10 to 11 cents. Choice large capons served at 16 to 17 cents, small and medium 12 to 15 cents. Old roosters 7 to 8 cents. Ducks 11 to 15 cents and geese 10 to 12 cents. But few good turkeys coming now. Choice young bird 14 to 15 cents, old tons 12 to 13 cents and No. 2 10 to 12 cents. Live poultry in small supply and selling well at 1½ cents for fowl, 10 to 11 cents for chickens and 5 to 6 cents for old roosters.

There is but little game coming in and but little call. Canvassback ducks spring killed a few come last week. Selected counts bright at \$3 a box, good to choice \$2.75 to \$3, good to choice russet \$2.50 to \$2.75, 96 cents large, \$1.75 to \$2.25. Indian River bright \$3.50. Tangerines \$5.50 to \$6.50 a box and grapefruit good to choice \$6 to \$7.50. Jobbing lots firm 25 to 50 cents a box higher. Florida Cayenne pineapple \$3 to \$3.50 a box. Jamaica oranges also nearly done; only 259 boxes came in last week. Barrels sell at \$5.50 to \$6 and boxes \$2.75 to \$3. Some grape fruit yet at \$10 to \$12 a barrel. California navel in good supply. Long rye at \$10 to \$12.50, tangy rye \$11 to \$12 and oats \$9.50 to \$10.50.

The Hay Trade Journal gives as highest prices at various markets as \$19 at New York and Jersey City, \$18 at Boston, New Orleans \$17.50, Philadelphia \$16, Baltimore and Richmond \$15.50, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis and Pittsburg \$14.50, Kansas City \$14, Milwaukee \$13.75, Cleveland \$13.50, Cincinnati \$13.25, Buffalo \$13, San Francisco wheat hay \$12.50, Detroit \$12, Duluth and Minneapolis \$11.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says that the hay trade there is in a very unsatisfactory condition. There is an abundance of hay for sale, but the absence of railroad facilities for drawing it is to prevent parties from filling orders for shipment on Government account and to other parties. Sales of No. 2 timothy were made this week at country points at \$7.50, \$7.75 and \$8. f. o. b. as to position. Five thousand tons of hay are to be shipped to Klondike and other Yukon districts the coming season by the Northern Commercial Company, whose superintendent of transportation is now in Seattle making arrangements for the purchase of this oats and other feed stuffs likely to be needed there next winter. They will send by ocean steamers to St. Michael, and then up the Yukon by their fleet of river steamers.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

The vegetable market is rather dull because of the scarcity of native products and consequent high prices.

Beets are selling at \$1.25 a box for old and \$1.75 a dozen bunches for new hothouse. Carrots 90 cents flat to \$1 a bushel, parsnips 75 to 90 cents, flat turnips 50 to 60 cents a box, yellow turnips, good 90 cents to \$1 a barrel, and white French \$1.25. Onions in good supply, but many soft and sprouting. Good stock is \$1.50 a bushel and \$3.50 to \$4.50 a barrel. A few new come in rather small at 75 cents a dozen bunches. Leek scarce at 75 cents to \$1 a dozen, and shallots 15 to 17 cents a quart. Radishes \$1.75 a box. Celery mostly rather poor at \$4 to \$6 a box, though a little good sells as high as \$7 to \$8. Salads 50 to 75 cents a dozen. Artichokes \$1.25 to \$2 a bushel as to quality and French artichokes \$3.50 a dozen. Cucumbers No. 1, \$1.25 to \$1.50 a hundred, and No. 2, \$6 to \$8. Peppers scarce at \$2 to \$3 a crate, and so are egg plant at \$3 to \$5 a case. All Florida produce scarce, and much not in prime condition. Tomatoes in moderate supply at \$2 to \$3.25 a case as to quality. Hothouse 25 cents a pound. Squash is firm at \$100 a ton for Hubbard, \$80 to \$85 for marrow, a few summer scallops at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for half-barrel crates. A little asparagus at \$6 to \$9 a dozen. Rhubarb 50 to 75 cents a dozen.

A good crop of clover after the potatoes will fertilize the land and make it ready for a crop of corn or wheat, which will come in to keep up the average profit of the land. The mechanical conditions of the soil obtained by this rotation helps greatly towards making the potato crop a large one. With rich soil obtained in this

—The total shipments of hams and bacon from Boston this week have been 979,297 cases, against 77,805 cases last week, the period last year 88,265. The total shipments thus far in 1902 have been 94,595 cases, against 938,556 cases in 1901.

—The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending March 15, 1902, included 3,662 pounds of butter and 1,087,670 pounds of cheese.

—The exports live stock and dressed beef last week included 1,940 cattle, 9,179 quarters of beef from New England, 1,464 sheep, 16,500 quarters of beef from New York, 334 barrels of beef from Philadelphia; 909 cattle, 598 sheep from Portland, a total of 5,704 cattle, 2,006 sheep, 26,079 quarters of beef from all ports. Of this 3,663 cattle, 1,288 sheep, 19,613 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; 1,913 cattle, 598 sheep, 5,226 quarters of beef to London; 557 cattle to Glasgow; 100 cattle to Hull, 110 quarters of beef to Southampton and 53 cattle, 120 sheep, 150 quarters of beef to Bermuda and West Indies.

—Trafalgar makes the exports from Atlantic and Gulf ports last week to include 208,500 bushels of flour, 1,739,000 bushels of wheat, 247,000 bushels of corn, 1,021,000 bushels of oats, 15,780,000 pounds of lard and 27,022 boxes of meats.

—The exports from Boston for the week ending March 14 were valued at \$2,490,322 and the imports at \$1,761,428, excess of exports \$688,924.

Corresponding week last year exports were \$2,405,670, and imports were \$1,357,328; excess of exports \$1,047,742. Since Jan. 1 exports have been \$20,879,647, and imports have been \$14,865,987; excess of exports \$6,013,660. Corresponding period last year exports were \$29,830,220, and imports were \$13,106,279; excess of exports \$16,743,941.

—England has bought in the United States and shipped to South Africa since the beginning of the war 82,427 horses and 95,460 mules. The aggregate cost 16 to 16½ cents, fair to good 16 and 17 cents. Duck eggs scarce at 34 cents a dozen for Baltimore and 32 to 33 cents for Western.

—Maple sugar and syrup begin to come more freely. Sugar, small 12 to 14 cents, choice, 14 to 15 cents a pound, large 12 to 14 cents. Syrup in moderate demand at 20 cents to \$1 a gallon for choice heavy. Vermont comb honey 17 cents a pound, with other grades 15 to 16 cents.

—The world's exports of grain last week were reported as 4,334,290 bushels of wheat from five countries, and 2,189,414 bushels of corn from three countries, of which the United States furnished 2,906,232 bushels of wheat and 1,834,414 bushels of corn.

George R. Woodin of Belmont, Mass., has purchased from Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., Chroma in Hood Farm, a promising young cow by Chroma, and from a daughter of Brown Bessie's Son. This cow is as good individually as she is in breeding, and should prove a profitable addition to Mr. Woodin's dairy.

Bull with World's Fair blood on both sides is advertised this week by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass. His sire is Brown Bessie's Son, a son of Chroma, and his dam is Chroma's Son, a daughter of another notable World's Fair cow. A bull with this breeding will make a fine animal to head any herd. If you wish to improve your dairy, you should write to Hood Farm about this bull.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil.

You can lengthen its life and make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like a glove of pure, heavy boiled oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

sausage meat 91 cents, Quaker scrapple 10 cents, country dressed hogs 7½ cents.

Receipts of eggs have been liberal the past week, but demand has been good, as quality is first rate at this season. A few nearby and Cape fancy sold at 18 to 19 cents, but Northern, Eastern and Indian choicer fresh were 16 to 17 cents. Western selected 16 to 16½ cents, fair to good 16 and 17 cents. Duck eggs scarce at 34 cents a dozen for Baltimore and 32 to 33 cents for Western.

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GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

No. 11 PORTLAND STREET

Boston, Mass.

If you have a kitten or are interested in them you should send us a circular how to feed and proper tonic for them.

WALNUT RIDGE FARMS

Box 2023, Boston, Mass.

W. E. Frost & Co.**Grocers****Importers****671 Boylston Street**

Finest Dehesa Bunch and Layer Raisins for table. Fresh Importation of Small Stone Lichee Nuts.

Salted Pecans, Almonds, Peanuts and Pistachios. Finest Imported French Prunes in glass and wood.

Weisbaden Stuffed Prunes in fancy boxes. Stuffed Dates in 6 varieties.

Crystallized French Fruits, assorted, Cherries, Red and White Pears, Angelique Apricots and Pineapple.

Chinese Ginger Mandarin, the most delicate imported Crystallized and Stem.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
NEW ENGLAND AND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

Wanted by prohibitions: A stirring essay on "The Social Pill."

There are some months of training before Borralma meets Lord Derby.

A little justice toward Cuba goes a long way in the opinion of Congress.

The American flag is getting ready to wave over the Danish Islands.

Even in death the husband of the richest woman could not escape that familiar distinction.

"Litigious paranoa" did not prove fatal in the case of the most famous victim of that disease.

Grotius is another of those fellows concerning whom we hide our ignorance under a polite evasion.

The Commonwealth stopped a few minutes to meditate on the need of a deeper channel in the harbor.

Indiana scores again. This time with the only American woman sculptor represented in the Luxembourg.

The Paderekowski-Kubelick upheaval is not at all a question of first or second fiddle. It is piano versus violin.

Michael Angelo is at last getting credit for the hard work he put in painting the ceiling of that Sistine chapel.

Lemons, we are told, produce cheerfulness. Perhaps this explains the inevitable success of a circus performance.

Don't mind the rain; the poet will tell you that in proportion as the rain comes down the flowers will come up.

Forty-eight hours in which to unload and load the Commonwealth made a lively period for the "longshoremen at the Dominion wharf."

When Dr. Banks declared that Dr. Savage is "advertising spiritual haberdashers," he probably meant to insinuate that spiritualism talks through its hat.

The best thing that Boston has done during the week is to start a fund for the widows and orphans of the Monomoy life-saving crew, and to keep it growing.

"I should have felt badly if you had swelled my head," said the guest, "but instead you have swelled my heart." After that who could refuse to cheer!

Despite the popularity of the "marrying parson," it is doubtful if very many of the young people of Lynn will now insist upon going to Dorchester to be married.

We are interested to note that the charming humanity of Prince Henry continued on the trip home. He was not nearly so democratic as on the trip over.

The thirteen memorial windows of the dedicated church at Littleton, N. H., make an unlucky number. Somebody will probably die before there is another one.

That a single copy of "Eugenie Grandet" was sold the other day in Paris for \$2340 must not be taken too seriously by young writers looking for encouragement.

All persons who are going to be crowned will be interested to know that Edward's robes will be of royal purple and Alexander's of white and gold.

We picture Prince Henry during the next few months with no other occupation than thinking of America; at least he says he has accumulated material for months of thought.

It is a long jump from the \$1,600,000 said to have been stolen from the Vatican to the windows stolen from a new house in Providence. But perhaps the thieves of the Vatican can begin with windows and worked up.

Engaged couples usually develop a mania for surprising their friends and relatives, and in this respect the latest widely announced engagement in Boston has been especially happy.

We are interested to note that there wasn't even a single diamond in the latest bag stolen at the North station. Has the local public learned the unwisdom of carrying its diamonds in hand bags? or have the diamonds all been stolen?

"A million for divorce, but not one cent for tribute," seems to be the gist of what a Chicago parent said recently to his unsatisfactorily wedded son. The divorce is now following, and the public is following the divorce.

Temple of Truth No. 1 has been established in New York, but Boston is hardly likely to be honored by the establishment of No. 2. In this instance Truth is out so far as Boston is concerned, and likely to remain so.

American heiresses need not worry over the rumor that they are barred out at the English court. When an English nobleman wants an heiress he usually wants her badly enough to come and get her.

Now that the market leases are nearly up the city has another opportunity to show what it can do as a good landlord. So far the market has been an excellent investment both from the point of view of the city and from that of the marketmen.

Apropos of the fire at Bryn Mawr the other night we are reminded of the remark of our washerwoman upon first seeing a pair of our pajamas: "Oh, my! oh, my!" she said; "and how late they are to run out in if the house is burnin'!"

If the St. Louis management carries out Santos Dumont's suggestions, visitors at the fair will be as perplexed with riches as the audience at a three-ring circus. It will be difficult to devote oneself to the exhibits for fear of losing something that is going on in the air.

Mr. Bram Stoker's novel, "The Mystery of the Sea," deals with second sight, buried treasure, an American girl of great wealth who travels incognito, etc., etc. The story, we are told, is written of Americans as the author has seen them. Enough said.

Are we to license the pussy cat? The question seems to strike many persons as humorous, but it is one that may be pondered seriously in the small hours, when if the feline were licensed, she or he would hardly be so vocally evident just under the window.

Perhaps the saddest thing brought out in the murder trial now going on in New York is the fact that the victim had ordered a new suit of clothes for Easter. The point may appear trivial; but think of the trouble involved in ordering your own new clothes, and the subsequent triumphant joy of the price.

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BEETS.

More changes have taken place in the beet than in any other vegetable. This is especially true of the dwarf or bush variety. Forty years ago we did not know the wax variety, which is the most popular type today. This was introduced about thirty years ago. The Golden Eye Wax is about sixteen years old. The most popular bean today is the Kidney Wax, which is catalogued under various names. The Mothball, Six Weeks, Valentine, Red Cranberry and Dwarf Horticultural are about the same as forty years ago. The Brockton Pole, introduced in 1884, as well as the Worcester Pole, are great favorites.

CABBAGE.

As to the cabbage, there are several of the varieties which were popular forty years ago that are still in demand, such as Early York, Wakefield, Winnigstall, Drumhead, Flat Dutch and Savoy. The most prominent of the newer varieties are Early Spring, Early Summer, Stone Mason, Drumhead Savoy, All Seasons and Danish Ball.

CAULIFLOWER.

In several of the metropolitan papers of the East, articles have appeared describing some experiments made in Europe with horse meat as an article of food, which tend to show that from such a diet human beings would obtain but little nourishment.

CAULIFLOWER.

The question of human consumption of horse meat, stated Dr. D. E. Salmon, when his attention was called to the matter, "has, in my mind, never dwelt to any extent upon its palatability or nourishment contained therein, but more upon the individual

head.

CELERY.

I think there is no crop that I have mentioned or shall mention where there has been greater change in the market price than in the cabbage. We used to get \$10 to \$15 per hundred, while today \$5 to \$6 is the top price.

CELERY.

Not one of the varieties of celery popular forty years ago is in use today. There is also a vast difference in the cultivation. We used to grow branching celery, but now the market demands a solid heart. The introduction of the Paris Golden variety made a great revolution in the celery market, but not for the benefit of the producer. When the Giant Pascal and Boston Market varieties appear on the market the Paris Golden sells at a discount. The celery crop is one that requires a large amount of labor, and is not in many cases a very profitable one.

CELERY.

Great improvements have been made in the varieties of sweet or sugar corn. Adam's Early and Evergreen were once the two principal varieties. Now we have Early Crosby, Early Cory, Marblehead, Moore's Concord, Potter's Excelsior, Black Mexican, Mammoth Sugar and Stowell's Evergreen. They are grown in different sections at different seasons, and are the market from July till frost comes.

CUCUMBERS.

This is one of the best-known vine crops, and was grown almost wholly out-of-doors forty years ago and very little under glass, while now it is just the opposite. The cucumber is now grown all the year round in houses made for the purpose, and is considered one of the most valuable crops for the market gardener. The Improved White Spine is most generally grown, and is the best variety for market. The cucumber crop is a very expensive one to grow, as it requires so much care and heat.

LETTUCE.

Lettuce is not only grown in the field, but also under glass, and may well be termed a continuous crop. The headed varieties are called "Boston lettuce" all over the country, for the market gardeners of Boston and vicinity have done more than any others to bring these varieties up to their present highly developed state. The plain hothouse and crumpled leaf varieties are grown under glass, and the Black Seed Tenpinball, Big Boston and Salamander out of doors.

ONION.

Years ago the seed only was sown, but today small onions, raised the season before and kept through the winter, are set out, and thus a crop is produced a month earlier than from seed. There has been very little change in varieties the past forty years, and the Yellow Danvers is still the leading variety.

PEAS.

The varieties grown forty years ago were few compared to the great number now in use. All we have left of that time are the Daniel O'Rourke and Champion of England. Of the varieties grown today the Clipper is the earliest, next the Nott's Excelsior, then comes Gradus, the newest of all.

RADISH.

For many years the Long Scarlet radish was the most popular, but of late years the globe-shaped variety is in greater demand. They are grown very easily, and large quantities can be produced from a small tract of land.

RHUBARB.

This is both an outdoor and a forcing crop. When forced and put into the market in winter it brings a very good price. When grown under glass it is quite productive.

SQUASHES.

The oldest of the present varieties are the Marrow, Hubbard, Crookneck and Scallop. These were all quite popular forty years ago, and are still grown quite extensively. Two of the most prominent varieties introduced since are the Essex Hybrid and Bay State, introduced in 1879 and 1886 respectively.

TOMATOES.

The past forty years have witnessed a great many changes in this crop, not only in varieties, but in many other respects. The Boston Market was very popular a number of years ago, but very few are grown today. The Essex, an old variety, was introduced in 1860, the Essex Hybrid in 1873, and the Early Comrade in 1892. The Ame, Paragon, Emery and General Grant are all smooth and of a bright red, as are also the Puritan, Stone, Belmont and Livingstone varieties of a more recent

Our Domes.**The Cause of Baldness.**

A writer in a comic paper recently suggested that as microbes had been shown to be the cause of almost every known disease, it was in order for some one to discover the bacillus of baldness. He did not know that this very thing had been done, and that his joke was sober earnest. The microbial and contagious character of most chronic cases of baldness has now been well established. The disease has been thoroughly discussed by Dr. Sabouraud in a recent book published in Paris, and some of his conclusions are given in *La Nature*, by Dr. A. Cartaz. One of his most striking conclusions is that baldness, as a chronic malady, is a disease not of old age, but of youth; in bald old men we simply see the results of a disease that has been slowly doing its work for many years. Says Dr. Cartaz:



MICROBACILLUS OF BALDNESS.

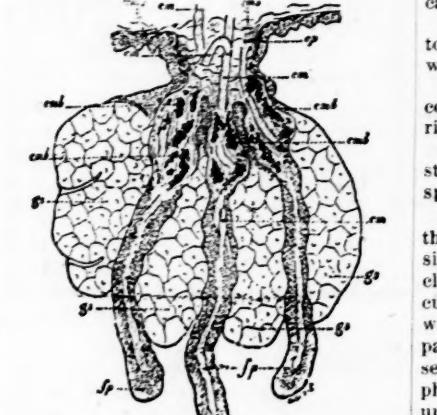
Baldness is a contagious disease caused by a microbe. A point that the author has not touched upon, and which seems of great importance, is the question of what subject is fitted to receive the bacillus, to furnish on his head a good soil for its growth, while his neighbor keeps his hair until his last hour. Baldness seldom attacks women, or at least, it is exceptional among them, and is produced in the majority of cases by other causes than those of the common malady.

Must we invoke, as in the case of many other diseases, a special resistance, a peculiar state that renders the subject refractory? Probably. We have not all, to an equal degree, a receptivity even for contagious disease, and there is a considerable number of subjects who are exposed to contagion without being attacked. It is probably the same with baldness. But, nevertheless, it is curious that only men should become bald. Is it their long hair that preserves the women? Then we should return to the habits of our long-haired ancestors.

Baldness is a disease whose general and local causes are numerous, but which is closely allied to a very common skin disease called seborrhea.

The skin contains not only the sudoriferous glands which secrete sweat, but also the sebaceous glands, which produce the oily matter that lubricates the skin. Exaggeration of the function of these glands gives rise to the disease called seborrhea.

This disease, Doctor Cartaz goes on to say, is due to a specific microbe that lives and multiplies in the sebaceous glands and causes baldness by its action on the roots of the hair. To quote again:



Cm., dead hair; emb., colony of microbes; sebaceous gland; cms., superficial colonies; op., common opening of three follicles united by sclerosis.

So far from being a disease of old age, baldness is an affection of youth. Baldness begins in the young and increases, whether rapidly or slowly, up to the fiftieth year. Bald old men have been bald young men; their baldness has not been cured—that is all. Seborrhea, which shows itself in many subjects by disagreeable eruptions on the face and forehead, known as 'acne,' determines, when it attacks the scalp, first a limited, then a more extended, and finally a total baldness.

Baldness, then, is a contagious disease of microbial origin. Must we therefore reject all the other causes that have been assigned for the loss of the hair? Assuredly not, and the best proof is that the dwellers in the country number much fewer bald men than the inhabitants of cities. Why? It is because their sanitation, all things considered, is better than ours; the life in the open air and the frugal living give strength to the organism and a more normal and regular constitution. Diabetes, as well as baldness, is less frequent in the country than in the city. Bad sanitation, intellectual overwork, lack of physical exercise, add their action to that of the destructive bacillus of seborrhea.

If baldness due to seborrhea is a microbial disease, it must then be curable. Alas! we can hold out no hope to the victims that await its cure. Seborrhea is a chronic infection, and we cannot expect to destroy radically all the microbial colonies that have established themselves in the sebaceous glands. Although we can achieve no radical results, however, we can stop the progress of the invasion and limit the field of disaster. A thousand and one antiseptic preparations have been tried, but we always must and should proceed with caution. Some scalps are easily subject to inflammation on contact with certain substances, and we shall run the risk of producing an irritation more grave than the disease itself. We must act with prudence and . . . seek the advice of experts. Perhaps some day when the nature of the disease has been well determined, we may, if the hair follicles have not been destroyed, find a means of restoring their vitality and to cause growth of hair on a bald head. For the present, however, though we may ameliorate and check the disease, we cannot repair the damage that it has done."—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

How to Care for the Sick.
The daffodil is the only thing that woes the winds of March. Bred by the mariner,

the bane of the invalid, the harsh winds of this month seem to bring no good in their wake. The only person who welcomes them is the farmer, who has learned their value in stirring the earth and preparing the soil for April showers.

"A peck of March dust," says the old adage, "is worth a king's ransom." But neither the windy March of this country nor the English May are considered whole-some months. There is more likely to be sickness in the family in the early spring than at any other season of the year.

It requires a good deal of intelligence to take care of a sick person, and an intelligence of a peculiar kind. A woman of phlegmatic, or better yet, of a sanguine temperament, is the proper one to enter the sickroom. To admit a hasty, nervous person is the worst thing possible for the patient. When taking care of an invalid talk in a soft, low tone and move about in a quiet manner. No matter how excited you feel over your friend's illness do not show it, but be calm and cheerful, even though you think you are watching over a deathbed.

When the patient is not sleeping, and when the light will not hurt his eyes, keep the shades up and let the sunshine fill the room. Don't let the sickroom look gloomy. Do not say "No" to a sick person if you can help it, and do not impress your charge that he is under martial law and must obey you, binding him down by cast-iron rules. Humor and soothe an invalid as you can, and be ready to minister to every little want and whim.

Be sure that the sick person is in a perfectly comfortable bed and is tucked in well. If he is chilly, see that no little drafts of air can get in between the covers, and be on the lookout to change the water in the hot-water bag when it begins to get cold.

A patient during a protracted illness often has abnormal longings for certain kinds of food. These longings should be gratified if possible, for when the special dietary the invalid craves is placed before him, in nine cases out of ten he will take only a taste, and that one taste, unless the food is suitable for him in his feeble condition, will convince him that he does not care for it. The invalid's food should be served on the prettiest and daintiest dishes to be had in the house. Make the food look attractive.

"But the possibility of such development as theirs so fascinated people that they all set out to become Sandows. Now Sandow did not become Sandow; he was born Sandow.

"The person who acquires phenomenal muscular development is treating his muscles just as he treats his body when he stimulates it with alcohol. And the reaction is just as certain to come in one case as in the other. The way physical culture used to be taught is neither more nor less than a form of physical dissipation, just as harmful to the body as any other form.

"When I say this I am not thinking only of those who went in training to become professional athletes. I mean also those in the schools and college, where so-called physical culture was compulsory.

"In all the colleges in this country the theory was the same. Large muscles, strong sinews, ability to lift and to throw, that meant strength and strength meant health.

In the women's colleges the pupils were striving as hard as men to develop biceps.

"With the new method, we look less to muscle-making and more to making the organs healthy and giving them proper room. The keynote of physical culture was in a word, 'exercise'—that is, by motion.

The keynote of medical gymnastics is breathing. The pupil who learns to breathe has a wonderful preventive of disease, and to ward off disease is what we are working for, not momentarily superior development which shall leave the body liable to weakness and ailments.

"Now, the value of breathing has always been recognized, but it has always been wrongly taught. It is wrongly taught now in many schoolrooms, and several I know of have only this year come to understand the inconsequent distinction between chest and abdominal breathing which has always been so emphasized.

"The new understanding is that chest and abdominal breathing are alike inadequate. The single point to be observed is to breathe deeply and deeply—with chest and with abdomen—all the air you can. That is the only correct breathing. It is the air that purifies the blood. Well, then get as much of it as you are able with both chest and with abdomen.

"The instruction in breathing then consists in training in this sort of breathing and in expelling the air, and afterward in localizing the breathing for special strengthening of a weak side or back. This is accomplished by assuming such positions as will force the air to weak side.

"Learning to breathe deeply and so to expand the body and give due room to each organ sums up the whole science of physical training. Accomplish that, and the muscles will take care of themselves.

"It is true that they will develop; it is true that the chest development alone will be from 2 to 2½ inches, and that the muscles of the arms and of the back and of the whole body will be made large and healthy, but this is an incident to the process of making room for the organs. Whereas when the training is directed to the muscle development alone, the organs themselves are often weakened.

"This amounts very nearly to a reversal of the old theory, and the result is seen in the fashion of fitting up a gymnasium. If I were going to fit up one newly I should have in it no apparatus at all, excepting a few benches of various heights and breadths. In the gymnasium which I use I make use of some of the apparatus simply because it is there. I use the rings and the horizontal bars, but only in connection with breathing exercises.

"I have discarded altogether the dumbbells, Indian clubs, wands, pulleys and chest weights—and remember that when I began to teach, and up to within a very few years ago, I made use of all these, and fancied it was the only way to do. The only apparatus which I consider very nearly necessary is the benches.

"I use two of these. One is rather high and fitted with a sort of foot brace like a stirrup. The pupils sit upon this bench as in a side-saddle, simply for the purpose of assuming various positions which I wish them to take and steadily to keep while they go through with the deep-breathing exercises.

"The other bench is somewhat lower, and upon this the pupils sit astride to assume another set of positions. But if it were necessary, the jamb of a door could be made to do about as well for the purpose of steady one while the exercise was done.

"Of course all apparatus may be used, if only it is used as a help in breathing, and not put to its old purpose. Used merely to give development, the old apparatus is positive injury.

"This aim of development and its acceptance as the equivalent of strength and health are nowhere more deplorably illustrated than in our colleges. The so-called athlete is usually really not an athlete at all.

"He is a man with abnormally developed muscles, capable of great individual effort, I mean of one great effort at a time, and

lead to some disease. It is equally important to ventilate daily every sleeping-room in use in the house, not forgetting the room containing your house plants. Open a door or window and give the plants a free circulation of air, not necessarily letting a cold wind blow directly upon them, but rather from the opposite side of the room. Plants thus treated quickly respond to the treatment.—The Country Gentleman.

The New Physical Culture.

"The teaching of physical culture," said Dr. Albin Hagman, "so changes from year to year that it is now hardly to be recognized as the same branch of instruction that became compulsory in most schools ten years ago."

"It began by meaning muscle development; now it means health. It began by being a stimulant; now it is, so to speak, nourishment.

"The proper word for the work is not physical culture, but medical gymnastics. The graduate from a course in physical culture used to come out with abnormally developed muscles, which were lost so soon as exercise stopped.

"Now one who finishes a proper course in medical gymnastics is a healthful human being, whose muscular development is an incident and not an end, and the excellent condition of whose body is by no means dependent upon constant stimulation by rigidly enforced exercise.

"The revolution in the method of teaching includes, among its most important steps, almost the entire abolition of apparatus. The day of elaborately fitted gyms and chest weights are outclassed. Any

"Strong men like Dempsey, Jackson and Professor Dowd have done more to harm

of physical development than to assist it. They were abnormal; they were strong and muscular because they were born so. And incidentally I may say that all three died when they were comparatively young men.

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"He is a man with abnormally developed muscles, capable of great individual effort, I mean of one great effort at a time, and

not really a man of endurance. Or if he be indeed able to endure for the present he has simply stimulated himself by his present heroic practices up to the point of abnormal achievement, and as soon as the heroic practice stops, he is very likely not to be so strong as other men. Athletes are in most cases stimulants, and nothing, or very little, besides.

"One other great essential which appeared to be entirely lost sight of at first was that physical training should be given with regard to the individual to be trained. The old way was to train everybody in classes. The way now is to minister to individual needs. I give out my work to my pupils just as I would give out prescriptions.

"I write out for one pupil, say: 'First exercise fifteen times, second exercise twelve times,' and so on, and to another the number will be greater or less. By medical gymnastics we mean the training of the individual, just as by medical advice we mean the administering of medicine for the special case under treatment.

"And what is the result of the present treatment? Well, I have watched pupils for two or three years after they have finished—not very much longer because the new way has not been in existence much longer than that—and I have seen them strong and healthy, and permanently cured of ailments with which they were afflicted when they began the work.

"I have seen that from year to year the chest expansion and incidental muscular development acquired during training have been maintained without effort. With the old methods who could say the same thing three years after training had ceased?

"This means that the training taken in school becomes a habit, and that the pupil carries about with her all her life a fountain of youth and health.

"How many times do you breathe in the course of the day? Well, you daily exercise, if you know how to take it, consists not in half an hour's spasmodic effort night and morning, but of constant exercise, with every breath you draw and expel. Do you not see how I can say that no gymnasium with apparatus is necessary?

"A world of fresh air, and the good sense to breathe it properly, that is all that is needed. The rest is habit. And that is what the present science of medical gymnastics reduces to.

"In one point only," added Dr. Hagman, "does the old way of teaching physical culture agree with the new. Both have held steadfastly to the necessity for disregarding corsets. Since the purpose of the deep breathing is to give more room to all the organs, as well as to increase the supply of air to the body, it is easy to see how the first and cannot be brought about if there is only on the waist, is the modish decoration, with tucks and stitched bands in addition.

"In these two points the old method agrees with that of the present, and this corset dictum has followed physical training down from its first stages to the present, through all the steps of an evolution which have made it not the teaching of tricks, but the science of health."—*New York Sun.*

Domestic Hints.

CHICKEN SOUP IN PEPPER CASES.

Chop very fine one cupful of chicken meat previously cleaned. Mix with two tablespoonsfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of salted butter, one-half tablespoonful of chopped onion and one cupful of hot milk; put on the stove; let it come to a boil, and add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs; remove from the fire; fold in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth; pour into the prepared peppers; clots with bits of butter, and bake until brown and fluffy. The large bell peppers are the best for cooking; always select those that have not begun to change color; cut a slice from the stem end, extract the seeds, throw them in clear cold water; let them be for an hour; then drain them, and they are ready for use.

COFFEE CAKE.

Two teaspoonsful of sugar, one of butter, add one teaspoonful of molasses, one large cup of

A NEW MAN.

One, S. Scally of 75 Nassau St., New York, says: "For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, and I came to the conclusion to try your pills. I immediately found great relief from their use. I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me, and my rheumatism is gone entirely. I am satisfied if any one selected will give Radway's Pills a trial they will surely cure them, for I believe it comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing its work." July 26, 1893."

Radway's Pills

Treat all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, and all Disorders of the Liver. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

Poetry.

AN HOUR WITH THEE.

My heart is tired, so tired tonight—
How endless seems the strife!
Day after day the restlessness
Of all this weary life!
I come to lay my burden down,
That soopresseth me,
And, shutting all the world without,
To spend an hour with Thee,
Dear Lord;
To spend an hour with Thee.

I would forget a little while
The bitterness of tears,
The anxious thoughts that crowd my life,
The bated hopes of years;
Forgot that woman's weary toll
My patient care must be.
A tired child I come tonight
To spend an hour with Thee,
Dear Lord;
One little hour with Thee.

The busy world goes on and on—
I cannot heed it now;
Thy sacred hand is laid upon
My aching, throbbing brow.
Life's toll will soon be paid, and then,
From all its woes free,
How sweet to think that I shall spend
Eternity with Thee,
Dear Lord;
Eternity with Thee.

Mary Wheaton Lyon.

ACROSS THE STREET.

Across the street there lives a maid,
A jolly, teasing little jade,
With wanton hair and witching eyes,
And yet, so staid and worldly wise
That, if she deigns to send a glance
Across my way, it seems mere chance,
And quick withdraws in swift retreat
Across the street.

Across the street I sit and look,
For a few moments and book;
I see her shadow on the pane,
And build me castles in Spain.
I watch and wait, with patience rare,
Till, just as I would quite despair,
She looks from out her window-seat
Across the street.

Across the street hath come a change;
The window shade a tattered strange,
Who moves me to no rosy dreams;
My brain no more with castles fraught—
What use have I for fancies frail?
The maid, as fits romantic tale,
Hath moved to make my joy complete,
Across the street.

—Truman Robert Andrews, in the Smart Set.

THE RAGLAN COAT.

A long and clumsy fitting thing that covers every part,
And curve of beauty given to the female form divine.

That reaches from the neck to heels just like a mourning veil.

Unbroken line and sweeps the sidewalk with its tail,
We know because we see it move inside the awkward word dress.

There must be something that's alive; just what we have to guess—

A plump and graceful figure all alive with healthy soul,
On one as heavily shaped as a telegraphic pole,
We see it move along the street, a sort of wrinkled rock,

All rocking in artistic shape and natty, dressy tone.

And devoid of beauty and of easy-fitting grace,
The ladies from their graceful forms the things boldly throw.

They wear it only just because Dame Fash'n calls it so.

And not a one but wishes for the coming of the day.

What will it be in the raggle forever eastaway,
And they can once again display the graceful eyes and lines.

But when the keen, artistic eye of man forever comes.

—Denver Post.

ENGLAND.

We shall pass, we, too, shall disappear,
This is the mighty nations that have waned,
Vanished. Not more surely are ordained
The descent and the cadence of the year,
The hearted June, October, spent and sere,
The gray consummation. We have reigned
Long; let our part be so sustained
For ever, fair hearts, to hold our memory dear!

As I said—"This Mistress of the sword,
A conquering prow, this Empire swoln' with

Yielded the human cause, yet strove for Man;

Was the purest greatness we record;

Whose ingathered sheaves her thith foreran,

Whose ecomes from her tempests and her toils."

William Watson, in London Daily News.

SPRING MAGIC.

The sun, a little rain,
soft wind blowing from the west,
soft woods and fields are sweet again,
and warmth within the mountain's breast.

The earth is the earth we tread,

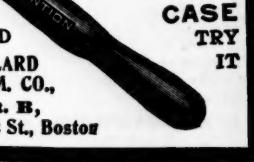
thick with love and life her frame,

thousands years have dawned and fled,

and still her magic is the same.

—S. A. Brooke.

PREVENTION
PILE-PENCIL
REACHES
EVERY
CASE TRY
IT



Miscellaneous.

Kind Hearts and Coronets.

"Well, mamma, kind hearts are more than coronets, aren't they?"

"More than coronets? I know the quan-

tation, of course; but I can't say that I ever un-

derstood it. A coronet is one sort of thing and a

kind heart is another. And I don't see why, if

it comes to that, the possessor of a coronet as well."

And Mrs. Erne sat back in her deckchair with an air of having finished the discussion. She was on her way back home to England with her daughter whom she had taken out to India on a visit to Colonel Erne, whose military duties kept him out there, away from his wife and his pretty daughter.

Mrs. Erne, like many other wives of military

men, had imbibed from her husband a tone and

habit of severity, which she used upon the pretty Hildred amazingly, and more than ever at this particular juncture, when the beautiful, blue-eyed girl was showing her strongest inclination to commit an act which her mother termed "throwing herself away."

Mrs. Erne was ambitious, and the exceeding

wealth of her young daughter had filled her with

prospects and her mother's ambitions by bestowing

her smiles upon a certain Captain Tarring, whom

she met in London and again in India, and who

had been one of her most devoted admirers dur-

ing her stay in the hills.

It had come as a great shock upon Mrs. Erne to find Captain Tarring among the passengers on board the boat which was to bring herself and her daughter back to England; but on finding that another of the passengers was a certain Prince Lagonegro, a man who united the attractions of good looks, good manners, fortune and a title, who was, moreover, evidently much attracted by the pretty Hildred, Mrs. Erne's annoyance had considerably increased.

For Hildred quietly but obstinately declined to take her mother's view of the relative attractions of these two men.

"It's very difficult to know the truth about any man's heart, mamma, isn't it?" she persisted, in her soft, lisping little voice, when Mrs. Erne had sat back and folded her hands, to end the matter. "One can only judge what one feels about it."

"Do you mean that you 'feel' that Captain Tarring is full of heart, while Prince Lagonegro has none?" asked her mother, sharply.

"No, no, mamma, of course not. But I like Captain Tarring better, and I do not 'feel' him."

"Now, of what possible value are the imaginary likes of a girl like you?" he said. "It is a mere matter of prejudice. Isn't the prince handsomer than Captain Tarring?" Witter? More distinguished looking? Besides, the important fact that he is better off?"

Hildred sighed.

"Would she do that?" he said. "I can't be- lieve it of her!"

"Well, she would, I feel sure, and that wouldn't all. Remember, I have to go with her just where she wants to take me, and you may be sure that, if I were to engage myself to you, she would take me where we could never see each other, or—"

"But we wouldn't have a long engagement."

"Why should you? After all, I am not a pauper, you know, and there's nothing to wait for."

"I know you're mean," he said. "It's a matter of pride."

"Do I believe you really care about me at all?" he said, hurt and offended by her silence.

The tears came to her blue eyes.

"I knew you said that," she murmured. "But it isn't true. I do believe you, as I've told you a hundred times, that I do care."

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"Yes, I suppose he is," he said. "But I don't like his face so well. And as for his being better off, one couldn't marry a man in cold blood for that, now could one?"

"Of course not, of course not. It's no question of marrying anybody—yet. I only wish you to put a little brain into your consideration of your acquaintances. You've been talking this Captain Tarring lately to the exclusion of everybody else; and, of course, from any old friend, I expect you to do the same."

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The Horse.

Successful California Trotting Stres.
Several of the best-known trotting breedings in California have been broken up during the past few years. That State is still well supplied with material of the right sort for producing first-class race winners. The most popular stallion on the Pacific Coast is McKinney (2.14), by Alcyone (2.27). It looks from a distance, however, as though McKinney had quite a formidable rival in Nutwood Wilkes (2.16), whose likeness appears on the first page of this week's BREEDER.

Nutwood Wilkes was bred by Martin Carter of Irvington, Cal. He was foaled in 1888. His sire was the fast, game trotting stallion Guy Wilkes (2.15), whose likeness appeared in the BREEDER for Feb. 18, and whose blood lines were also given in that number of the paper. The dam of Nutwood Wilkes was Lida W. (pacing record 2.18). Her sire was Nutwood (2.18). Her dam was Belle, by George M. Patchen Jr. (trotting record 2.27). The second dam of Lida W. (2.18) was by the noted California thoroughbred race horse Williamson's Belmont. George M. Patchen Jr. (2.27), that got the second dam of Nutwood Wilkes (2.16), was also known as California Patchen. He was bred in New Jersey, but was taken to California in 1882, and kept there four seasons. His sire was George M. Patchen (2.23). His dam was by Top Bellfounder, a grandson of the Norfolk trotter imported Bellfounder.

Nutwood Wilkes is a chestnut in color and his conformation is nearly perfect. It will be difficult to find an animal with better barrel, shoulders, back, loin, coupling, croup, quarters and limbs than that shown in his likeness upon our first page. As this likeness was reproduced from a photograph from life, it is not probable that it flatters him in the least, at any point. The likeness is a reproduction of one that recently appeared in the California Breeder and Sportsman.

This horse has never been campaigned severely. He took a record of 2.20 against time as a three-year-old at Stockton, Cal., Oct. 20, 1891. His name does not appear among the starters in 1892 or 1893. In 1894 he started in two races and won the first and second heats of a race at San Francisco, Cal., in 2.19, 2.19, and made Wayland W. trot the third heat in 2.17 to beat him. He was not raced in 1895, but was started four times in 1896. He won the 2.19 trot at Petaluma, Cal., Aug. 6, 1896, in straight heats; time, 2.16, 2.18, 2.18. He has not been raced since that season.

Nutwood Wilkes is now credited with twenty who have made records of 2.30 or better, and sixteen of them are trotters. The fastest of his get is the handsome trotting stallion John A. McKesson, owned by Mr. Harry K. Devereux of Cleveland, O. This stallion trotted a mile in a matinee race last season in 2.03, the last half in 1.02 and the last quarter in 30 seconds.

Notes from Worcester, Mass.
The racing track at Worcester is rapidly responding to the indications of spring, and in four more weeks the course will have fully emerged from its winter lethargy and all will be activity. The season is much farther advanced than a year ago at this time, and it is now a question of only a very few weeks before the going will be very fair. At present the track is pretty heavy, but not sufficiently muddy to prevent light jogging work.

Numerous improvements are to be made at the track this season, and racers, when they journey out there in July for Worcester Driving Company's opening meeting, will be quite struck with the alterations. In the first place the Worcester Agricultural Society, which owns the grounds—Worcester Driving Park Company being merely the lessees—has voted to erect three rows of horse stalls and work upon them will commence shortly. A number of cattle and carriage sheds are also to go up. A whole lot of grading is also to be done.

Within the half-mile track enclosure there is a big field which, when leveled off and sodded, will be available for a number of purposes, but while in the condition it was left at the time of track closing, it will be used as a pasture of revenue. During the winter much dirt and gravel has been carted into the centre, and this spring the whole will be graded over, leaving an attractive expanse of green to take the place of the unsightly piles of cobble stones and gravel that spectators have heretofore been obliged to gaze upon between heats.

The track itself will require but little work upon it other than that necessary at any course during the spring of the year. A season ago Seth Griffin, the veteran track builder, put in a number of weeks of hard labor in the leveling down of the waves that appeared after the frost following the first year of construction had got in its work. Lyman H. Brackett, superintendent, makes his home on the grounds the year around, and has entire supervision of the track maintenance.

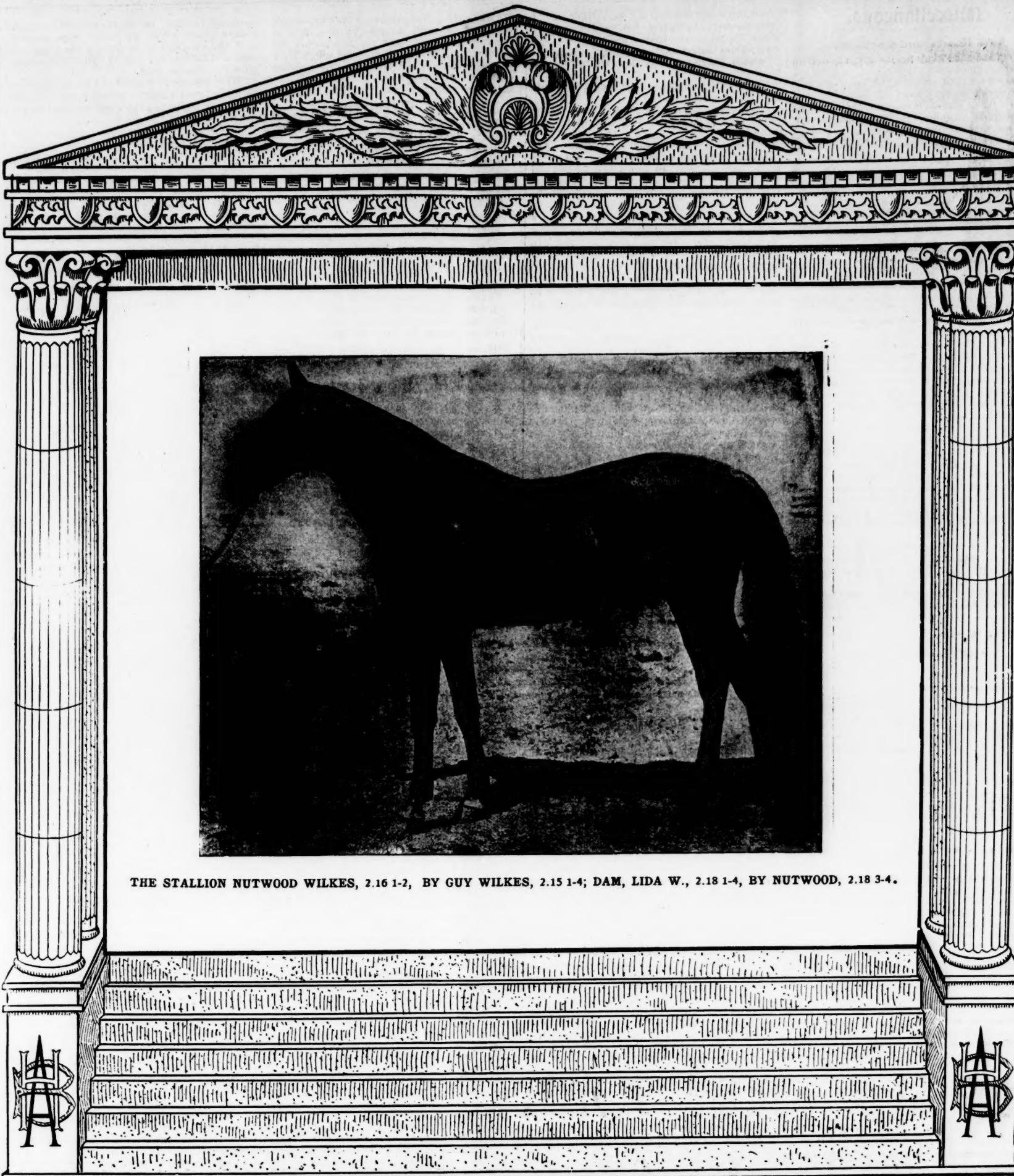
From the number of inquiries that have been received regarding stabling rooms at the grounds it is a foregone conclusion that more trainers throughout New England will make their headquarters at the track than ever before. John Kervick and Taylor have wintered their strings at the track, and are at present the only occupants in a room, and are likely to be joined by most of the stalls will be occupied. The only names from last season's list will be Walter C. Warren, who has maintained a large training stable ever since the track was built. He recently accepted the position of superintendent and trainer at Mr. Hitchcock's stock farm in Marlboro, and will, it is understood, do his training at the Marlboro track.

Dr. F. H. Kendrick returned last week from the Luckey Sale in Cambridge City, Ind., with four horses that he purchased there. They were purchased through express in a car along with the purchases of A. H. Merrill and E. M. Gillies of Boston. The horses appear to be Ulysses by name. Dr. Kendrick believes he secured an individual of rare excellence. In breeding he is certainly not lacking, for he was sired by Gambetta Wilkes (2.19), and his dam was by Nuthurst, the sire of John T. (2.09), that the Dores have campaigned over New England tracks so successfully. The second, third and fourth dams of the colt are all of the great broad mare type. He will be worked for speed later in the fall, but probably will not be started in any races until next season. Dr. Kendrick was rather desirous of securing the four-year-old colt Roan Wilkes, with a three-year-old trotting trial of 2.16, but the colt went for more than the doctor was willing to give.

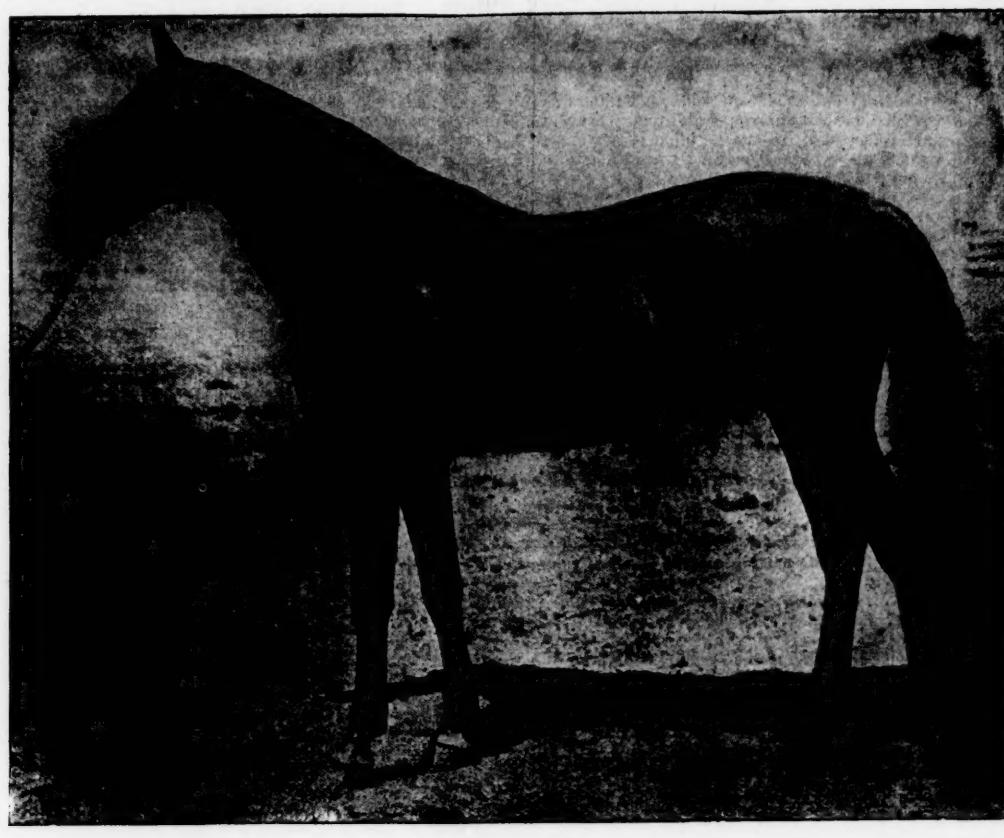
F. R. Taylor will breed his mare Valence (2.12) to the great colt Todd. Mr. Taylor bought Valence at the time she was consigned to a Fasig sale by the Hamilsons, and in 1900 bred her to J. Malcolm Forbes' stallion Peter the Great (2.07), the result of this union being a finely formed stallion colt that gives promise of much speed.

A. R. Wells has recently purchased in New Hampshire for his private driving one of the biggest and handsomest striking pairs of road horses ever brought into Worcester. They are 16.3 hands high, weigh 1220 pounds each, and are able to trot close to a three-minute clip to pole, and are as well bred as they are good looking.

Rumor has it that Julius P. Knight, secretary of Worcester Driving Park Company, will hold a similar position this year with the association at Woonsocket, which is now a member of the New England Half-Mile Circuit. The subject was broached to Mr. Knight at the time the circuit was made up in this city, but no formal decision



THE STALLION NUTWOOD WILKES, 2.16 1-2, BY GUY WILKES, 2.15 1-4; DAM, LIDA W., 2.18 1-4, BY NUTWOOD, 2.18 3-4.



in the matter has yet been reached.

Announcement was made last week that Richard J. Healey, owner of Arthur Wilkes (2.19), and one of Worcester's most prominent horsemen, has leased the Bay State House, a leading hotel of the city, and will take possession of the property May 1.

THE ROADMAN.
Worcester, Mass., March 23, 1902.

Notes from Buffalo, N. Y.

A stable in which Bostonians are much interested arrived at the Jewettville covered track past week, it being that of Alonzo McDonald, a Bostonian, but now of Port Henry, N. Y. Nominally engaged to train for G. D. Sherman of Port Henry, he has been engaged by the track trainer, for he has several outside interests in his string, headed by the great Chain Shot (2.09). The son of Red Heart and Pique is expected to hold his own with the other cracks eligible to the 2.07 class, Onward Silver (2.08), Lord Derby (2.09), Boralma (2.07), etc., and McDonald will bring him at every opportunity.

For the 2.12 classes offered through the big line, which includes the classics, the Bonner Memorial, the Charter Oak, McDonnell, and the Lake Erie Circuit, has undoubtedly to withdraw from that association the coming season or meet will give a meeting. The promoters of the former meetings could not come to terms with the owners of the track, and the only racing that Dunkirk will see this season is that held at the annual county fair. This leaves a breach in the Lake Erie Circuit, which will undoubtedly be filled by another association.

The recent arrival at the Jewettville covered track is Ed Andrews, well known to New Englanders, he having been assistant to Tom Mac Donald two or three years ago. He has in his stable that good pacing mare Marlie Wilkes (2.16), by Marlborough, and will race her over the half-mile tracks the coming season.

Foals have begun to put in an appearance at the Village Farm, three having arrived to date, though many are expected daily. Lorna Chimes, by Climes; dam, Lady Leontine, by Rydsky, a filly at stud by The Idol; Idol, Marie Regan, by Royal King (2.16), a colt sired by Climes, and Miss Clark, by Belvoir, a filly by The Corker, this newcomer being owned by N. F. Clark, Oil City, Pa.

Several sales have been made from the Village Farm during the past month. To J. A. Pusey, Jamaica, Ill., they have sold the three-year-old colt by Heir-at-Law (2.06); dam, King's Prude sister of Mambrino Almont (2.19), by Mambrino King. To Utica (N. Y.) parties, the three-year-old colt, by Intrepid (2.26), by Sherman.

A. H. Miller of this city has purchased from C. H. Price, by the name of the latter, a colt in the pacing gelding Prince Dot (trial 2.08), and now owns the son of Lord Harold entirely. This fellow is a member of the stable of W. C. Snell, and is said to be one of the best drivers of a gelding in the show classes.

G. H. Snow of Hornellsburg, N. Y., has added three prospects to his quarters during the past few days, and now has stabled at the fair grounds at Hornellsburg one of the most formidable

stables in the country. His latest acquisitions are considered Grand Circuit timber, and will be named in their respective classes throughout the big line. Eula Mac (3.21), dam, Balance All (2.29), by Brigadier, is one of the trio, and if her sensational campaign on the coast as a three-year-old is any criterion of her quality, she will be among the new 2.10 perfects. She is a filly by the great Chain Shot (2.09).

Another of the trio is a product of California, and is said to be a comeling sensation. Funston is the name he is known by, he being by Dictator. Last summer this fellow showed a mile in 2.1, and on the strength of this showing will be named in the slow paces through the big line.

Funston is owned by A. Kaul & Son of Elk Stock Farm, St. Marys, Pa. The last of the trio is Pauline (2.16), a colt by Cashier, by the late Captain Pa. Pauline started last season in the slow classes, and before being retired steamed a mile in 2.10 over a half-mile ring. She is by Commoner, son of Electorine; dam by Pilot Durco.

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EXECUTORS' SALE OF
TEMPLE WILKES, 2.10 3-4.

The executors of the estate of the late William Young, Boston, will sell at public auction the bay gelding Temple Wilkes, 2.10, together with a Caffrey sulky in good condition, top harness, a manger, a box, all in good condition, harness, blankets, boots and other paraphernalia that goes with a racing stable, and two sleighs, one of them a sleigh equipped with a driving seat.

The sale will be held at the stable of Welsh & Hall, 156 Portland Street, Boston, at a date to be announced later.

Temple Wilkes is a bay gelding with black points, stands 13.2 hands, foaled 1892, sired by Kenton (2.11); dam, Miss Pilot, by Pilot. Maiden record, 2 miles, 1:57.2; grandam by Jefferson Mambrino 2.20. He obtained his record at Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1900, in a winning race. He was a good money winner that year, and is one of the best and gamest race horses that ever looked through a bridle. He is a smoothly turned and good-looking gelding, and shows finish and breeding. He is in excellent condition and ready for track work. He has been driven in the streets of Boston seven or eight miles every day this winter, and is a fearless driver and afraid of nothing. He is a serviceable horse, either for racing or for driving, and is a good example of a gelding. Temple Wilkes can be seen at the stable of ROBERT H. DOUGLASS, 35 Tyler St., Boston.

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